

ENGLISH



EXERCISE BOOK for 2ND ESO

PART B: GRAMMAR & SPEAKING

GRAMMAR:

UNIT 1 - PRESENT SIMPLE
UNIT 2 - PRESENT CONTINUOUS – PRESENT SIMPLE
VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS
UNIT 3 – PAST SIMPLE – THERE WAS /WERE
UNIT 4 – PAST CONTINUOUS- PAST SIMPLE VS PAST
CONTINUOUS
UNIT 5 – FUTURE WILL – FIRST CONDITIONAL
UNIT 6 – COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES
UNIT 7- PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE
UNIT 8 – THERE IS –ARE – QUANTIFIERS AND
POSSESSIVES.
UNIT 9 – MODALS – REVISION OF TENSES.

SPEAKING:

UNIT 1 – TALKING ABOUT ACTIVITIES
UNIT 2 – DESCRIBING PICTURES
UNIT 3 – BIOGRAPHIES
UNIT 4 – TALKING ABOUT THE PAST
UNIT 5 – MAKING PREDICTIONS
UNIT 6 – DESCRIBING PLACES
UNIT 7 – TALKING ABOUT EXPERIENCES
UNIT 8 – EXPRESSING LIKES AND
DISLIKES
UNIT 9 – TELLING A STORY.

Name: _____

Surname: _____

Group: _____

CRITERIOS CALIFICACIÓN DEL AREA DE INGLÉS - 1º Y 2º ESO – CURSO 2014-15

CALCULO DE LA NOTA FINAL DE CADA TRIMESTRE:

LINGUISTIC COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE	LEARN TO LEARN	SOCIAL COMPETENCE:
Parte Escrita: Grammar&SPEAKING + Reading (+examen libro de lectura obligatoria + trabajo lectura voluntario) + Writing 50%	Trabajo diario + Trabajo de libro de lectura obligatorio. + Presentación, entrega puntual y cuidado materiales	Comportamiento + Asistencia / puntualidad + Capacidad de trabajo en parejas/grupos. + Participación
Parte Oral: GRAMMAR + Speaking + Interaction (Uso de inglés en el aula) 20%		
Nota: ningún apartado puede tener una nota media de 0. Se suspendería directamente.	Nota: Faltas de Asistencia: 20% sin justificar y/ o más de un 40% justificadas al trimestre se suspende con Ins 1	10%
Advertencia: Solo se repetirá un examen si el alumno que ha faltado justifica la falta antes de 2 días después de incorporarse a clase y el motivo de la falta es una enfermedad sobrevenida o una urgencia familiar.		

CALCULO DE LA NOTA FINAL: media ponderada : **20%- 1ª evaluación** | **30%- 2ª evaluación** | **50%- 3ª evaluación**

RECUPERACIÓN DE LA ASIGNATURA: Se hace a través de una PRUEBA EXTRAORDINARIA en dos fases:

Parte Oral: GRAMMAR /Speaking - últimos días de clase de junio - 30%	Parte Escrita – fecha de recuperación de julio ---60% + Cuadernos o trabajos pendientes 10%
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RECUPERACIÓN DE LA ASIGNATURA PENDIENTE: Se puede recuperar la asignatura pendiente:

Aprobando la 2ª ó 3ª evaluación actuales	Aprobando el examen de pendientes de mayo y/o julio
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MATERIALES NECESARIOS PARA TODO EL CURSO:

- Libro de texto
- 4 euros – por fotocopias Exercise Book
- Diccionario bilingüe – español-inglés
- Libreta pequeña SIN anillas

LECTURA PRIMER TRIMESTRE:

“Sheherazade” – Bill Bowler –Starter Dominoes- Oxford – ISBN-978-0-19-424716-0

LECTURA SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE:

"The Canterville Ghost"- Oscar Wilde- Burlington books - 2ESO ISBN: 9789963480630

WORK & ATTITUDE

FIRST TERM:

GRAMMAR WORK:=

Trabajo autónomo: (20p) _____

Attitude: (10p) Positives: _____ Negatives: _____

SPEAKING WORK:=

Competencia Social (10p) : _____

Interacción en clase (10p): _____

Attitude: (10p) Positives: _____ Negatives: _____

SECOND TERM:

GRAMMAR WORK:=

Trabajo autónomo: (20p) _____

Attitude: (10p) Positives: _____ Negatives: _____

SPEAKING WORK:=

Competencia Social (10p) : _____

Interacción en clase (10p): _____

Attitude: (10p) Positives: _____ Negatives: _____

THIRD TERM:

GRAMMAR WORK:=

Trabajo autónomo: (20p) _____

Attitude: (10p) Positives: _____ Negatives: _____

SPEAKING WORK:=

Competencia Social (10p) : _____

Interacción en clase (10p): _____

Attitude: (10p) Positives: _____ Negatives: _____

GRAMMAR & SPEAKING

ASSESSMENT 2ND ESO

FIRST TERM: Exam date: _____

GRAMMAR EXAM (7) = GRAMMAR WORK (3) = =

SPEAKING EXAM (7) = SPEAKING WORK (3) = =

SECOND TERM Exam date: _____

GRAMMAR EXAM (7) = GRAMMAR WORK (3) = =

SPEAKING EXAM (7) = SPEAKING WORK (3) = =

THIRD TERM Exam date: _____

GRAMMAR EXAM (7) = GRAMMAR WORK (3) = =

SPEAKING EXAM (7) = SPEAKING WORK (3) = =

GRAMMAR REVIEW

INTRODUCTION UNIT – Pages 6-7

GRAMMAR: SINGULAR / PLURAL NOUNS

EX 1 PAGE 6 Write the words below in the correct column.

Wolves – child – men – box – woman – people – dishes – mouse – fish

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	wolf	wolves
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____
6	_____	_____
7	_____	_____
8	_____	_____

EX 2 PAGE 6 How many of the items listed below can you see in the picture? Write the answers.

- 1 Five apples 2 _____
- 3 _____ 4 _____
- 5 _____ 6 _____
- 7 _____ 8 _____

Complete the chart with the plural form of the nouns below.

Girl – Dish – Lady – Boy – Teacher- Strawberry – Box – Baby – Dress

-s	-es	-ies

Write the singular next to its plural form.

- 1 _____ - men 2 _____ .teeth
- 3 _____ - tomatoes 4 _____ -shelves
- 5 _____ - mice 6 _____ - sheep
- 7 _____ -foxes 8 _____ - feet 9 _____ - children.

SINGULAR / PLURAL

PLURAL REGULAR CON -S

La mayoría de los sustantivos tienen un plural regular que se forma añadiendo **-s** :

Dog – dogs / banana – bananas

PLURAL REGULAR CON -ES

- Los terminados con s, sh, ch o x.

Box – boxes / kiss – kisses

- Algunos terminados en o

Tomato- tomatoes

Terminados en consonante + y , cambian -y por -ies

Lady – ladies

Pero si terminan en vocal + y solo añaden -s.

Boy – boys

- La mayoría de los acabados en -f o -fe cambian la f por v.

Shelf - shelves

PLURAL IRREGULAR:

FOOT – FEET / TOOTH –TEETH

MAN – MEN / WOMAN – WOMEN

CHILD – CHILDREN

PERSON – PEOPLE

MOUSE – MICE

DEER-DEER / FISH-FISH /

SHEEP- SHEEP

GRAMMAR: POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

1 Complete the sentences with subject pronouns:

- 1 Jake is twelve years old. _____ is my friend.
- 2 Sarah and you are in Year 8. _____ are in Mr Smith's class.
- 3 My pencil is on your desk. _____ is the blue pencil.
- 4 My parents are teachers. _____ are at school now.
- 5 Henry and I are brothers. _____ are from Manchester.
- 6 Hi, my name is Carol. _____ am eleven years old.
- 7 That is Lucy. _____ is a student.

EX 6 PAGE 6 Complete the sentences with the possessive adjectives.

- 1 Mike and his family live on Green Street. _____ house is white.
- 2 Frank is 13 years old. _____ brother Kevin is eight.
- 3 We love the park. It's _____ favourite place.
- 4 Sara hasn't got a blue hat. _____ hat is red.
- 5 The dog hasn't got a green ball. _____ ball is red.
- 6 I'm 13 years old and _____ sister is 15.
- 7 Is this _____ pen? Can I use it, please?

GRAMMAR: SAXON GENITIVE

EX 7 PAGE 6 – Complete each sentence with the name in brackets. Use the saxon genitive.

- 1 _____ book is on the table (Tom)
- 2 _____ bikes are in the garden. (The boys)
- 3 _____ sister is my friend. (James)
- 4 _____ cat is blue. (My father)
- 5 _____ food is on the table. (The children)

EX 8 PAGE 7 Complete the sentences. Use Saxon Genitive.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- _____

Complete the chart:

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	
	YOUR
	HIS
SHE	
	ITS
	OUR
YOU	
THEY	

Los adjetivos posesivos indican de quién es algo. No tiene género (masculino-femenino) ni número (singular – plural). Ex. My pencil – My pencils

En la 3ª personal del singular hay 3 formas dependiendo de si el poseedor es Masculine – HIS
Femenino – HER o Neutro- - ITS

SAXON GENITIVE:

El Genitivo Sajón se emplea para indicar posesión y se usa con personas, animales o países. Para formarlo se añade un apóstrofo (') y una s.

Ex Mary's house – la casa de Mary

Excepciones:

Si el poseedor es plural regular o acaba en –s, sólo se añade el apóstrofo (') sin la –s. Ex My parents' car.

Pero si es plural irregular sí se añade la –s. ex. The children's bedroom.

Si el poseedor es un nombre propio que acaba en –s puede llevar ambas formas- Charles's dog – Charles' dog

Con las cosas se usa **OF**, no el genitivo sajón. EX. The colour of the sky

1 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

- 1 Mr Watson has got a new car. _____ car is blue.
- 2 I've got a purple hat and jacket. _____ schoolbag is purple, too.
- 3 John and his friends are in a football team. _____ team is called the Watford Wanderers.
- 4 Hello, nice to meet you. What's _____ name?
- 5 Look at that girl _____ hair is so long!
- 6 My family and I live in Wood Street. _____ house isn't big, but we like it!

2 Find the plural forms of the nouns in the puzzle. Then write them next to their singular forms.

w	o	l	v	e	s
t	o	f	o	y	t
m	x	m	p	s	r
c	e	s	e	h	a
h	c	h	o	n	w
f	h	o	p	w	b
o	i	e	l	o	e
x	l	s	e	l	r
e	d	c	h	v	r
s	r	e	s	s	i
w	e	m	i	c	e
o	n	i	o	n	s

1. shoe
2. onion
3. child
4. woman
5. wolf
6. person
7. mouse
8. fish

3 Complete the sentences with the names of students in your class. Use the Saxon Genitive.

1. hair is curly.
2. eyes are blue.
3. favourite sport is football.
4. marks in English are very good.
5. desk is next to my desk.

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 **a Tom's** **b Toms** **c Toms'** new schoolbag is black and yellow.
- 2 **a Jame's** **b James** **c James'** birthday is in September.
- 3 Look at those dogs. The **a dog's** **b dogs** **c dogs'** ears are long.
- 4 Jill has got a pet cat. Her **a cat's** **b cats** **c cats'** eyes are green.
- 5 Ann and Pam are sisters. The **a sister's** **b sisters'** **c sisters** bedroom

GRAMMAR: TO BE

EX 9 PAGE 7 Look at the picture and complete the text with the correct form of to be

The Andersons _____ at the park right now. They _____ at home. Mum _____ next to Jack. She _____ next to Alice. Dad _____ in front of Alice. Dad and Alice _____ next to the window. The Andersons _____ happy now.

EX 10 Page 7 Complete the questions with to be. Then answer the questions about the picture in ex. 9

- 1 _____ Mum next to Dad? : _____
- 2 _____ Mum and Jack next to a window?: _____
- 3 _____ Alice's hair long? _____
- 4 _____ Mum and Jack in the living room? _____
- 5 _____ Mum taller than Jack? _____

Complete the sentences with the affirmative of to be.

- 1 In the UK, 13-year-old students _____ usually in Year 9
- 2 The Us president's house _____ in Washington DC.
- 3 London _____ the capital city of England.
- 4 The Eiffel Tower and Louvre Museum _____ in Paris.

Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- 1 I _____ a student.
- 2 I _____ 16 years old.
- 3 My school desk _____ next to the window.
- 4 My schoolbag _____ under my chair.
- 5 My t-shirt _____ blue.

EXTRA 1 Write the sentences in the negative

The girls aren't at school.

1. The girls are at school.
2. I am a teacher. _____
3. Mimi is my friend. _____
4. The banana is green. _____
5. Sam and Richard are brothers. _____

EXTRA 2 Write the questions.

1. You are at home. _____
2. Diane and Rosie are sisters. _____
3. The student is in Year 12. _____
4. The books are blue. _____
5. The dog is on the chair. _____

EXTRA 3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb to be.

My name ¹..... Jake. I ²..... a student.
 *is* in Year 8 at school. My teacher
⁴..... Miss Collins. She ⁵..... (not) from
 London. My brothers ⁶..... (not) students at my school.
 They ⁷..... 3 years old. What ⁸..... your name?

TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE – NEGATIVE

I _____ - I _____

You _____ - You _____

He _____ - He _____

She _____ - She _____

It _____ - It _____

We _____ - We _____

You _____ - You _____

They _____ - They _____

INTERROGATIVE:

_____ ?

_____ ?

_____ ?

_____ ?

_____ ?

_____ ?

_____ ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

-

-

-

-

GRAMMAR: HAVE GOT

EX 11 PAGE 7 Complete the sentences about EX.9

- 1 Jack _____ homework
- 2 Mum and Jack _____ red shirts.
- 3 Alice _____ blue shorts.
- 4 Mum and Alice _____ fair hair.

EX 12 PAGE 7 Write questions Use have got. Then answer the questions about the picture in ex.9

- 1 _____ ?

- 2 _____ ?

- 3 _____ ?

- 4 _____ ?

Write sentences with the words. Use to be or have got.

- 1 Sal / tall _____
- 2 Bev / cat _____
- 3 Sal and Rob / jeans _____
- 4 Sal's hat / on her head _____
- 5 Bev's hair / long _____

Write questions with the words below. To be or have got.

- 1 you / a pet

- 2 your hair / dark

- 3 your best friend / short hair

- 4 you and your friends / very funny _____

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of have got.

1. I *have got* a small cat.
2. Jeremy (not) a blue pen.
3. We a new teacher.
4. You (not) homework today.
5. Lesley and Ben two dogs?
6. His car a radio

HAVE GOT

AFFIRMATIVE – NEGATIVE

I _____ - I _____
 You _____ - You _____
 He _____ - He _____
 She _____ - She _____
 It _____ - It _____
 We _____ - We _____
 You _____ - You _____
 They _____ - They _____

INTERROGATIVE:

_____ ?
 _____ ?
 _____ ?
 _____ ?
 _____ ?
 _____ ?
 _____ ?
 _____ ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

-

GRAMMAR: PAST: TO BE

Ex.1 Complete the sentences with WAS or WERE:

- 1 I _____ in my bedroom at 10.00 last night.
- 2 My friends and I _____ at the library yesterday morning.
- 3 My parents _____ at a restaurant last week.
- 4 I _____ at a great party last Sunday.
- 5 I _____ very lazy yesterday.
- 6 My friends and I _____ in the park an hour ago.

EX 2 Find out about homes in different periods of British history. Complete the sentences with the past of to be.

- 1 The Celts _____ in England from 700 BC. The typical Celtic house _____ (**not**) big. It _____ small and round, without any windows.
- 2 Roman houses _____ (**not**) like Celtic houses. Celtic houses _____ very simple, but Roman houses _____ very beautiful. The floor of a Roman house _____ often a mosaic.
- 3 Viking houses _____ long buildings. Animals and people _____ together in the same building, so the house _____ (**not**) very clean.
- 4 Henry VIII _____ king during the Tudor period in England. Tudor homes _____ often black and white.

EX3 Complete the questions with the past form of to be.

- 1..... pencils on the shelf before the lesson?
Yes,
No,
- 2..... the schoolbag under the teacher's table?
No,
Yes,
- 3..... the window open before the lesson?
Yes,
No,
- 4..... Kevin and Jane in the classroom?
No,
Yes,
- 5..... Paul in the classroom before the lesson?
Yes,
No,

PAST : TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| I _____ | I _____ |
| You _____ | You _____ |
| He _____ | He _____ |
| She _____ | She _____ |
| It _____ | It _____ |
| We _____ | We _____ |
| You _____ | You _____ |
| They _____ | They _____ |

PAST TO BE – INTERROGATIVE

- _____ I.... ?
 _____ you....?
 _____ he...?
 _____ she...?
 _____ it... ?
 _____ we...?
 _____ you...?
 _____ they...?

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Yes, I _____ Yes, you _____
 No, he _____ Yes, she _____
 No, it _____ Yes, we _____
 No, you _____
 Yes, they _____

EXPRESIONES TEMPORALES EN PASADO:

- YESTERDAY:** Ayer
AGO: hace...
 Ex. 2 years ago –hace 2 años
LAST: pasado
 Ex. Last year – el año pasado

Present Simple Affirmative

Adverbs of frequency

UNIT 1 – BACK TO SCHOOL - pages 12-15

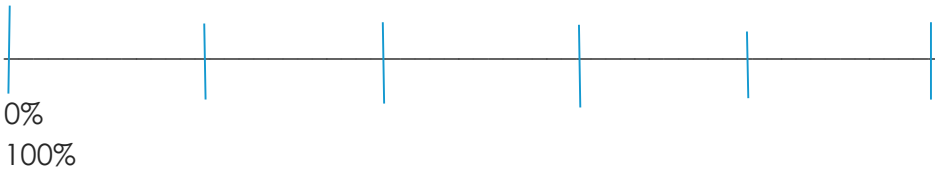
EX.1 PAGE 12 Choose the correct answer:

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____
 4 _____ 5 _____

EXTRA- Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in Present Simple Affirmative.

- 1 Sally and I _____ (walk) to school on Tuesdays.
- 2 Tom is a good student. He always _____ (finish) his homework on time.
- 3 Every afternoon at five o'clock, Mrs Smith _____ (teach) an art class.
- 4 You _____ (learn) French on Mondays.
- 5 My baby brother _____ (cry) every night.
- 6 I _____ (enjoy) my drama lessons.

EX.1 PAGE 15- Copy the graph. Write the adverbs of frequency.



EX2- PAGE 15 Write the words in the correct order

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX3-page 15 Make the sentences true for you. Use adverbs of frequency.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



Grammar

Present Simple Affirmative

I _____

You _____

He _____

She _____

It _____

We _____

You _____

They _____

Spelling

Se añade **-es** en vez de **-s**:

- Si acaba en ss, sh, ch y x

Pass- passes / Wash-washes

- Si acaba en o:

Do – does / go – goes

- Si acaba en consonante

+ y , se cambia la **y** por una **i**:

Study – studies / carry-carries

Adverbs of frequency

Se colocan delante del verbo principal de la frase. Si es el verbo TO BE, detrás.

EX4- PAGE 15 Choose the correct answer and write the sentences.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

EX5- PAGE 15 Write sentences about Brian according to the graph below

Brian always watches TV in the evening.

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

EX.7 PAGE 15 How often do you do the things below? . Use the adverbs of frequency.

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

Extra 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple affirmative.

1. Connie *buys* (buy) a new schoolbag every year.
2. My father (wash) the dishes every evening.
3. Len and Dan (play) football in the park after school.
4. She (take) her dictionary to school on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
5. I (use) a calculator to do my maths homework.

Extra 2 Choose the correct adverbs of frequency. Don't change the meaning of the sentence.

1. We don't play football in bad weather. We never / **often** play football in bad weather.
2. Heather watches the news on TV twice a week. Heather **sometimes** / **always** watches the news on TV.
3. My uncle plays golf once a year. My uncle **rarely** / **usually** plays golf.
4. Janine and Doris go shopping three or four times a week. Janine and Doris **rarely** / **often** go shopping.
5. Kelly and her sister go to bed late every night. Kelly and her sister **sometimes** / **always** go to bed late.

Present Simple Negative and Interrogative

UNIT 1 – BACK TO SCHOOL - page 12

EX.2 PAGE 12 Write sentences with the words below. Use Present Simple:

- 1 _Carl **eats** eggs and fruit before school every day.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

EX.3 PAGE 12 Copy and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets to make them true for you (affirmative or negative).

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

EX4-PAGE 12 Complete the text with the verbs in Present Simple.

- 1 lives 2 _____ 3 _____
- 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____
- 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____

EX. 6 PAGE 13 Look at the pictures and write sentences about the things Jeff and Melanie do and don't do every Tuesday.

Study – walk – eat – listen – read – play

- 1 *Jeff and Melanie walk to school at 7.30 on Tuesday mornings.*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____



Grammar

Present Simple Negative

I _____
You _____

He _____

She _____

It _____

We _____

You _____

They _____

Time expressions:

Every day _____

In the morning:

In the afternoon:

In the evening:

At night: _____

On Tuesdays: _____

Once a week: _____

Before school: _____

1 Copy and complete the questions of the Science Quiz.

- 1 _____ lemurs _____ (live) in the wild in America?
No, they don't.
- 2 _____ a butterfly _____ (taste) its food with its mouth?
No, it doesn't.
- 3 _____ a crocodile _____ (grow) new teeth?
Yes, it does.
- 4 _____ penguins _____ (fly) fast ?
No, they don't fly at all.
- 5 _____ tigers _____ (eat) other animals?
Yes, they do.

2 Write questions with the words below. Use Present Simple.

- 1 Where **do** you study?
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

Extra-1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple affirmative or negative.

not see • feed (alimantar) • do • know • ~~not have~~ • put • not like • not watch • go

1. We don't usually have lunch at school because we the food.
2. Jack always the dog before he to school.
3. you the name of our new history teacher?
4. Where Graham usually the keys? I them on the table.
5. Linda always her homework after school. She TV in the afternoon.

Extra 2- Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple Interrogative.

1. when / you / get up / in the morning: _
.....
When do you get up in the morning?
2. you / study / English / every day
.....
3. your teacher / give / homework / every lesson
.....
4. what / you / do / after school
.....
5. where / your best friend / live
.....

Present Simple Interrogative

_____ I _____?
_____ you _____?

_____ he _____?
_____ she _____?
_____ it _____?

_____ we _____?
_____ they _____?

Short answers

Yes, I _____
No, you _____
Yes, he _____
No, she _____
Yes, it _____
No, we _____
Yes, you _____

No, they _____

Wh- questions:

Where: _____
When: _____
What: _____
Which: _____
How : _____
Why: _____

Introductions

INTRODUCTION UNIT – Page 8

Welcome : _____ Nice to meet you _____

What's your name again? _____

EX 1 PAGE 8 Complete the dialogues with the sentences below.

1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____

EX 2 PAGE 8 Learn the dialogues with your partner for homework:

Talking about Activities

UNIT 1 – BACK TO SCHOOL – page 17

EX. 6 PAGE 17 - Complete the dialogue with the phrases below:

Jan: Do you play the guitar?

Bert: _____

Jan: _____ ?

Bert: I usually play every afternoon. I sometimes play with Joe.

Jan: _____ ?

Bert: Joe plays the guitar all the time. He's very good.

Jan: _____ ?

Bert: Well, I usually play in my bedroom and I sometimes play with Joe at

EX.7- SPEAKING TASK : Ask your partner about his /her activities. Use the help you.

Verbs of preferences

Love: _____

Like: _____

Don't mind: _____

Don't like: _____

Hate: _____

Present Continuous Affirmative

UNIT 2 – OUT AND ABOUT - pages 24-25

Find sentences in the text with Present Continuous tense.

Choose the correct answers:

- 1 We is playing / are playing / am playing basketball in the park.
- 2 The boys am eating / is eating / are eating a cake at the moment.
- 3 I am reading / is reading / are reading a good book right now.
- 4 Dad am not driving / isn't driving / aren't driving his car now.
- 5 The students am running / is running / are running at the playground.

EX 1 page 24 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous affirmative.

- 1 Lisa _____ (pay) the woman at the desk right now.
- 2 Dave _____ (hold) the ball.
- 3 Andrea and Britney _____ (have) fun.
- 4 Adam _____ (dance) on the ice.
- 5 Sharon _____ (win) the game.
- 6 Bill and Greg _____ (sit) in the café at the moment.

SPELLING RULES: Write these verbs in the -Ing form.

- Live : _____ Cancel : _____
- Eat : _____ Lie : _____
- Visit : _____ Stay: _____
- Chat _____ Make _____
- Ride _____ Swim: _____

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Expresa lo que está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar o en tiempo presente.

Afirmativa:

Sujeto + am /is / are + verbo terminado en -ing.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: PLAY

- I _____
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- they _____

SPELLING RULES:

- Si el verbo acaba en e muda, se pierde la e.
Ex. Dance- dancing
- Si es monosilabo y termina en consonante-vocal-consonante (CVC) se dobla la consonante:
Ex Put – putting
- Si es de 2 sílabas y se acentúa la última, se dobla la consonante:
Ex Begin – beginning
- Si acaba en -l se dobla la -l: ex travel – travelling
- Si acaba en -ie se cambia por -y : Ex die – dying
- Recuerda que si acaba en -y no pasa nada!
Ex study - studying

Present Continuous (II)

Negative and Interrogative

UNIT 2 – OUT AND ABOUT - pages 27

EX2 PAGE 24 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous negative.

- I _____ a history book at the moment.
- My teacher _____ on the board now.
- It _____ outside right now.
- My friends _____ to the teacher now.
- The students _____ grammar exercises now:

EX3 PAGE 24 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous Interrogative:

- _____ you _____ (watch) TV at the moment?
- _____ you and your friends _____ (write) in English now?
- _____ your teacher _____ (wear) black shoes?
- _____ you _____ (use) a blue pen?
- _____ your friends _____ (listen) to the teacher now?

EX4-PAGE 24 Answer the questions in ex. 3 so they are true for you.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

EX5- PAGE 24 Write questions with the words below. **Answers:**

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

EX6 PAGE 25 – Complete the sentences according to the picture.

- Dave and Brian _____ (walk) in the shopping centre.
- Dave _____ (read) the newspaper.
- Edna _____ (sit) in the café.
- Susie _____ (buy) clothes.
- Edna and Freda _____ (have) pizza.



Grammar

Present Continuous Negative

- I _____
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- They _____

Present Continuous Interrogative

- _____ I _____
- _____ you _____
- _____ he _____
- _____ she _____
- _____ It _____
- _____ we _____
- _____ you _____
- _____ they _____

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

- Now _____
- At the moment _____
- Right now _____

EX 7 PAGE 25 – Write questions with the words below.

- 1 _____ ?
- 2 _____ ?
- 3 _____ ?
- 4 _____ ?
- 5 _____ ?

EX 9 PAGE 25 – Complete the phone conversation with the verbs in brackets.

JASMINE: Hi, Holly! It's me, Jasmine. What _____ you _____ (do) now?
 HOLLY: I'm with Jim. We _____ (wait) for the film to begin. Right now, he _____ (look) at shoes in a shoe shop near the cinema, but he _____ (not buy) anything.
 JASMINE: Oh, I _____ (go) into the sports shop near the ice rink.
 HOLLY: _____ you _____ for shoes for your aerobics classes?
 JASMINE: Yes, I am. But the shoes in this shop are very expensive.
 HOLLY: Mmm We _____ (leave) the shop now. Do you want to see the film with us?
 JASMINE: Sure! I _____ (come) right now! Wait for me!

EX 10- PAGE 25 – Listen and check your answers to ex. 9

EXTRA 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

1. The football player *is running* (run) with the ball.
2. The children (not watch) TV right now. They (take) a nap.
3. Amanda (wait) in a queue with her friends at the moment.
4. We (not have) a meal at the café. We (drink) lemonade.
5. I (not play) computer games now. I (write) an e-mail.
6. Phil (not ride) his bike to the supermarket right now.

EXTRA 2 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous.

1. you / watch / TV / right now *Are you watching TV right now?*
2. what / Dan / do / at the moment _____
3. why / you / order / a pizza _____
4. it / rain / outside / now _____
5. where / you and your father / go _____

EXTRA 3 Complete the answers with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous. Then match the answers to the questions in Exercise 4.

4. a. No, it isn't. The sun *is shining* (shine).
- b. Because we (have) pizza for dinner.
- c. He (take) a photo of our family.
- d. No, I'm not. I (practise) the piano at the moment.
- e. We (walk) to the zoo now.

Present Simple / Present Continuous

UNIT 2 – OUT AND ABOUT - page 27

EX1 page 27 – Choose the correct answers

- 1 _____ 2 _____
 3 _____ 4 _____
 5 _____

EX 2 PAGE 27 – Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- 1 The people _____ 50 metres above the ground at the moment.
 2 The waiters usually _____ food to the people.
 3 Anna _____ a magazine at the hairdresser's now.
 4 They _____ the fast rides at the theme park. Those rides are frightening.
 5 Sandy _____ a new T-shirt.
 6 Tom _____ the zoo at the moment. He's at home.

EX 3 PAGE 27 - Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then match A to B.

- 1 She usually _____ (buy) her clothes at the market.

 2 They _____ (like) going to unusual restaurants.

 3 She _____ (sit) alone now.

 4 She _____ (love) reading in English....

 5 It _____ (rain) right now.



PRESENTE SIMPLE / PRESENTE CONTINUO:

Presente Simple expresa hábitos, pero el **Presente Continuo** indica lo que está ocurriendo mientras se habla.
 Ex. *I usually have milk for breakfast, but today I'm having orange juice.*

Los verbos estáticos (no expresan acciones sino estados - gustos, sentimientos, deseos) no se suelen utilizar con Presente Continuo.

EX. *I want an ice cream now. I know you. I like this music.*

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

■ Con el **Presente Simple** se usan adverbios de frecuencia:
Always, usually, every day, once a week ...
 y de tiempo:
In the morning, on Tuesday, in the summer...

■ En cambio con el **Presente Continuo** no se usan dichos adverbios sino:
Now, at this moment, right now...

EX 5 PAGE 27 –Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- 1 _____ ?
- 2 _____ ?
- 3 _____ ?
- 4 _____ ?
- 5 _____ ?

Extra 1 -Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1. Harry *is eating* (eat) a hamburger now.
2. Dean usually (go) to the bowling alley on Saturday.
3. My friends (watch) the football game right now.
4. My father never (drive) to work. He often (take) the train.
5. I'm at the hairdresser's. I (get) a haircut at the moment.

Extra 2- Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous

Betty and I are at the concert hall right now. We ¹ *are waiting* (wait) in a long queue to see Beyoncé. Betty ² usually (not go) to concerts with me, but she ³ (love) Beyoncé. There are thousands of teenagers here and many of them ⁴ (sing) Beyoncé's songs. I ⁵ (not sing) because I ⁶ (not know) the words to the songs. Betty ⁷ (talk) on her mobile phone with our friend, Lisa. Lisa ⁸ (come) to the concert, too. I ⁹ (hope) we can find her!

Extra 4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

wait • ~~not want~~ • go • skate • hate • not listen • wear

1. John *doesn't want* to take the dog for a walk because he's tired.
2. All the children at the ice rink now.
3. Janet to the football game on the radio because she football.
4. you in the queue at the moment?
5. I my new sweater today.
6. Donny often to the zoo?

Describing pictures

UNIT 2 - page 29

EX 6 PAGE 29 Match the questions in A to the answers in B. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

- 1 Where is Scott? _____
- 2 Who is he with? _____
- 3 What are they doing? _____
- 4 Do they look happy? _____

Where is..... in the picture?

Who is he /she with?

What is he /she doing? He/ she is Standing.... Eating Buying Using Drinking
 Sitting Taking pictures Smiling Crying Leaving Reading Sleeping
 Laptop _____ Newspaper _____ Giraffe : _____ Ride : _____
 Popcorn _____ Balloon _____

EX 8 IN PAIRS Ask and answer questions about the picture page 29. Ask for 10 people. **HOMEWORK:**

Mr Jones: 1 **Where is Mr Jones in the picture?** *He's standing near the train.*

2 **Who is he with?** *He is with a boy.*

3 **What is he doing?** *He's taking a picture.*

4 **Do they look happy?** *Yes, they do.*

Sue : _____ ? _____

2 _____ ? _____

3 _____ ? _____

4 _____ ? _____

Mrs Sanders: 1 _____ ? _____

2 _____ ? _____

3 _____ ? _____

4 _____ ? _____

Frank : _____ ? _____

2 _____ ? _____

3 _____ ? _____

4 _____ ? _____

Past Simple (I): Affirmative

UNIT 3 – FAMILY MATTERS - page 36

Ex.1 page 36 Write the Past Simple of the verbs below.

Listen: _____ Study: _____ Like: _____
 Help: _____ Shop: _____

EX.2 PAGE 36 – Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 (live) _____ 2 (visit) _____
- 3 (cook) _____ 4 (walk) _____
- 5 (stop) _____ (play) _____
- 6 (hurry) _____

EX.4 PAGE 36 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.
 See irregular verbs pages 142-143

1 My cousin _____(be) my best friend when we
 _____(be) young. We _____(do) everything
 together

2 My friends and I _____(ride) our bikes to the beach at
 weekends. We _____(swim) and _____(run) on
 the beach.

3 Children _____(play) football and other games in the
 street many years ago.

4 We _____(go) to the cinema and _____(eat)
 ice cream yesterday.

5 Our parents _____(be) really angry when we
 _____(come) home late.

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

Yesterday _____

Last week: _____

Two years ago _____

VERBOS REGULARES:

Se forma añadiendo –ed a Los verbos regulares y es igual en todas las personas.

PAST SIMPLE - WALK

- I _____
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- they _____

SPELLING RULES:

Monosílabo Terminado en CVC, dobla consonante.

Ex stop – **stopped**

Bisílabo y se acentúa la última, dobla consonante.

Ex Prefer – preferred

Si acaba en –e muda, sólo se añade –d ; dance – danced

Si acaba en consonante + y y se cambia la -y por una -i.

Study - studied

VERBOS IRREGULARES no siguen ninguna norma- pages 142-143

Past Simple – Negative

UNIT 3 – FAMILY MATTERS - page 36-37

EX 5 PAGE 36 Look at The picture of a home in England 150 years ago. Find seven mistakes.

1 People didn't drive cars 150 years ago.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

Past Simple Negative- Walk

I _____

You _____

He _____

She _____

It _____

We _____

You _____

They _____

EX.6 PAGE 36 Complete the sentences . Use Past Simple.

- 1 Many children _____ (not go) to school.
- 2 Many poor children _____ (be) often hungry.
- 3 People _____ (not buy) fast food. They _____ (cook) food at home.
- 4 Some children from poor families _____ (sleep) together in one bed.
- 5 Families _____ (sing) songs and _____ (play) the piano for fun.
- 6 Mothers _____ (not wash) their children's hair with shampoo.

Past Simple-Interrogative

EX. 8 PAGE 37 Complete que questions with the verbs below. Use Past Simple.: watch – travel – go – eat – celebrate

- 1 _____ you _____ at a restaurant with your family last weekend?,
- 2 _____ you and your family _____ TV together last night?,
- 3 _____ you _____ to a theme park last month?
.....,
- 4 _____ your family _____ your birthday last year?
.....,
- 5 _____ you _____ to another country with your family last summer?
.....,

Past Simple Interrogative

_____ I _____ ?

_____ you _____ ?

_____ he _____ ?

_____ she _____ ?

_____ It _____ ?

_____ we _____ ?

_____ you _____ ?

_____ they _____ ?

Extra 1- Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

Elvis Presley was the King of Rock and Roll. He ¹.....*died*..... (die) more than 30 years ago, but his music is still popular today. When he was ten, Elvis ²..... (win) a singing competition. But his singing career ³..... (**not** begin) until he was 18. In 1958, when the US military ⁴..... (want) him, he ⁵..... (not stay) at home. He ⁶..... (become) a soldier and ⁷..... (go) to Europe. While he was away, he ⁸..... (meet) his future wife, Priscilla. Priscilla and Elvis ⁹..... (**not** have) an easy life because Elvis was often away on tours. Elvis was only 42 when he died. During his life, he ¹⁰..... (sing) hundreds of songs and ¹¹..... (act) in more than 31 films.

Extra -2 Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple. Then answer the questions according to the text in Extra 1 about Elvis Presley.

1. when / Elvis / die = When did Elvis **die**?

He **died** more than 30 years ago.

2. where / he / meet / Priscilla =

_____ ?

3. why / Elvis and Priscilla / have / problems =

_____ ?

4. Elvis / perform / in films = _____ ?

Wh- questions:

Where: _____

When: _____

What: _____

Which: _____

How : _____

Why: _____

Because: _____

Extra- 3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

1. Last year, Jay*moved*..... (move) to Scotland.

2. your parents (give) you money?

3. We (not go) to the zoo last week.

4. Shelly (visit) her uncle yesterday?

5. I (not know) my grandparents.

There was / There were

UNIT 3 – FAMILY MATTERS – page 39

EX1 page 39 – Complete the sentences about the concert. Use There was – There were

- 1 _____ 2 _____
 3 _____ 4 _____
 5 _____

EX 2 PAGE 39 – Complete Libby’s description of the concert. Use affirmative or negative form of There was or There were.

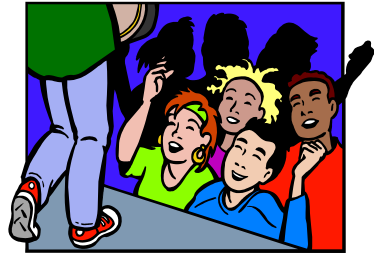
1 _____ thousands of teenagers at the rock concert and 2 _____ fantastic music! The band was amazing. 3 _____ a female singer with a great voice and 4 _____ two guitarists, but 5 _____ any keyboard players. We danced and sang all the time. 6 _____ a wonderful atmosphere in the hall, especially during the last song. We didn't want the concert to end.

EX 3 PAGE 39 – Look at the picture of Helen’s house before the party. Complete the sentences with the correct form of There was /were.

- 1 _____ three chairs in the room.
 2 _____ an oven in the kitchen.
 3 _____ cakes on the table.
 4 _____ a salad on the table.
 5 _____ a cat under the table.
 6 _____ sandwiches on the table.

EX 4-5 PAGE 39 Write questions . Use Was there or Were there.

- 1 **a sofa / in the room** = Was there a sofa in the room? Yes, there was .
 2 **any milk / on the table**
 = _____ ?
 3 **pizza / at the party** =
 _____ ?
 4 **any pictures / on the wall** = _____ ?
 5 **a lamp / in the room** = _____ ?



THERE WAS / THERE WERE
 Son las formas de pasado de There is / There are (Había o Hubo...)
There was – va seguido de nombres contables en singular o incontables.
There were – va seguido de de nombres contables en plural.

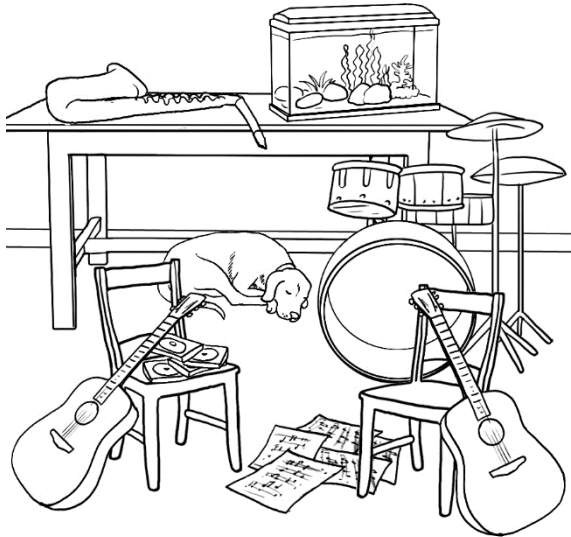
- Ex. There was some milk
 There was an apple
 There were some oranges.

NEGATIVA:
 There Was – There wasn't
 There were There weren't

INTERROGATIVA:
 Was there...?
 Were there...?
SHORT ANSWERS:
 Was there a party yesterday?
 Yes, there was.
 No, there wasn't.
 Were there a lot of people?
 Yes, there were.
 No , there weren't.

EXTRA 1 Look at the picture. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of *There was* or *There were*.

LAST NIGHT



1. *There were* some drums in the room.
2. any fish in the aquarium.
3. some CDs on a chair.
4. a dog under the table.
5. a piano in the room.
6. a saxophone on the table.
7. any violins near the drums.

EXTRA 2 Answer the questions according to the picture in Exercise 3. Use the correct form of *There was* or *There were*.

1. Was there a saxophone in the room?
Yes, there was.

2. Were there four guitars?

3. Was there a cat in the room?

4. Were there two chairs in the room?

5. Was there any food in the room?

Biographies

UNIT 3 – PAGE 41

EX 5 PAGE 41 Complete the dialogues with the words below.

- Teacher: **Where** was Charlie Chaplin? Brian : In London.
- Teacher : **What** was Charlie Chaplin's? Brian: He was an actor and a film maker.
- Teacher: **When** did he.....? Brian: Chaplin got married four times. He got married to his last wife, Oona, in 1943
- Teacher: **How many** children.....? Brian: He had 11 children.
- Teacher: **When** did he ? Brian: In 1977. He was 88 years old.

SPEAKING TASK: Ask and answer questions with your partner to complete fact files about famous people. Use the questions in exercise 5 to help you

Student A

Fact File 3

Name: Julius Caesar
Birth: Born in Rome in 100 BC
Job: Emperor of Rome
Marriage: in 83 BC, 67 BC and 59 BC
Children: Five
Death: Died in Rome in 44 BC

Student B

Fact File 1

Name: Albert Einstein
Birth: Born in Germany in 1879
Job: doctor of physics
Marriage: in 1903 and 1919
Children: Three
Death: Died in the USA in 1955

Fact File 4

Name: William Shakespeare
Birth: Born in Stratford-Upon-Avon, England in 1564
Job: Writer
Marriage: in 1582
Children: Three
Death: Died in England in 1616

Fact File 2

Name: Diana, Princess of Wales
Birth: Born in Norfolk, England in 1961
Job: Princess of Wales
Marriage: in 1981
Children: Two
Death: Died in Paris in 1997

- 1 Where wasborn? He /She was born in.....
- 2 When wasborn? He/She was born in....
- 2 What was 's job? He / She was a.....
- 3 When did**get** married? He / She **got** married in...
- 4 How many children didhave? He / She **had**.....
- 5 When did**die**? He / She **died** in.....

Past Continuous (I): Affirmative

UNIT 4 –GETTING THERE – page 50

Ex.1 page 50 *Some students were on holiday. What were they doing two days ago at 2.00 pm?*

- 1 Oliver _____ (feed) the birds in front of the Vatican.
- 2 Greg and Peter _____ (climb) the Eiffel Tower
- 3 Ian _____ (tour) the Tower of London.
- 4 Peter and Tom _____ (take) pictures of kangaroos.
- 5 Susan's motorboat _____ (sail) on the Amazon River.

EX.2 PAGE 50 – What were the students in ex.1 doing the next day?

Then match the students to the countries they visited.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Countries they visited: (page 58)

- 1 _____ 2 _____
- 3 _____ 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX 3 PAGE 50 Complete the sentences with the verbs provided. Use the Past Continuous. Play-cook-go-shop-watch

- 1 Jack _____ at the shopping centre at 4.00 pm yesterday.
- 2 We _____ spaghetti for dinner at 8.00 pm yesterday.
- 3 You _____ with your dog in the park at 5.00 pm.
- 4 I _____ TV at three o'clock.
- 5 Susan and Linda _____ home on the bus at 7.00 pm yesterday.

PAST CONTINUOUS -

- I _____
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- They _____

El pasado continuo se usa para expresar lo que estaba ocurriendo en el pasado o describir dos o más acciones prolongadas y simultáneas en el pasado unidas por WHILE o AS.

Afirmativa:

Sujeto + was/were + verbo terminado en -ing.

Las reglas ortográficas para añadir -ing son las mismas que se vieron para el presente continuo:

Dance – dancing

Run – running

Past Continuous(II) Negative-Interrogative

UNIT 4 –GETTING THERE – page 50

EX.4 PAGE 50 Use the words to write sentences about the people in exercise 3 . Use Past Continuous negative.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX. 10 What were your family doing last night? Write 5 sentences affirmative or negative:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX 5 PAGE 50 Complete the text A VISIT TO POMPEII. Past Continuous.

It was 2nd August 2009 and my family and I were on our summer holiday. We

_____ (visit) Pompeii, in Italy. We _____ (tour) the city and we _____ (listen) to explanations about Pompeii on our headsets.

A boy _____ (tell) us the story of the eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius and the destruction of Pompeii in AD 79.



I _____ (not do) very much that day. I _____ (sit) in the barden behind my father's villa. Some men _____ (work) in the garden and I _____ (watch) them. My parents weren't at home. They _____ (shop) at the market. Suddenly, there was a loud noise . People _____ (shout) and they _____ (run) down the street because the volcano _____ (erupt)

Grammar

Past Continuous Negative-

- I _____
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- They _____

TIME EXPRESSIONS_

- Last night _____
- At three o'clock _____
- Yesterday _____
- All day yesterday _____

Past Continuous Interrogative

- _____ I _____ ?
- _____ you _____ ?
- _____ he _____ ?
- _____ she _____ ?
- _____ It _____ ?
- _____ we _____ ?
- _____ you _____ ?
- _____ they _____ ?

EXTRA 1 What were the people doing at 9.00 on Saturday morning? Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous affirmative or negative.

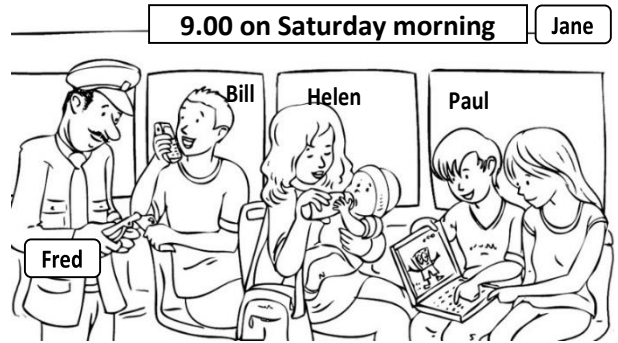
1. The people *were travelling* on a tram. They _____ on a helicopter. (travel)

2. Paul and Jane _____ backgammon. They _____ a computer game. (play)

3. Bill _____ on his phone. He _____ to Helen. (talk)

4. Fred _____ tickets. He _____ passports. (check)

5. Helen _____ her dog. She _____ her baby. (feed)



EX.7 Copy and complete the questions about John's visit. Then answer the questions according to the text in ex. 5

1 What city _____ John _____ (tour) in August 2009? _____

2 Why _____ John and his family _____ (use) headsets? _____

3 Where _____ the boy _____ (sit) on the day of the eruption? _____

4 What _____ the boy's parents _____ (do) at the market? _____

5 Why _____ the people _____ (run) down the street? _____

EX. 8 page 51- Write questions with the words. Then look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 _____ ?
- 2 _____ ?
- 3 _____ ?
- 4 _____ ?
- 5 _____ ?

Extra- 1 Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Continuous.

1. you / sleep / at 12.00 last night
Were you sleeping at 12.00 last night? _____
2. your class / study / English / at 10.00 yesterday morning

3. your friends / have / lunch / at 2.00 yesterday

4. it / rain / at 4.00 yesterday afternoon

Extra- 2 Answer the questions in Exercise 4. Make the answers true for you.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____

Past Simple / Past Continuous (I)

UNIT 4 –GETTING THERE – page 53

EX1 page 53 – Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1 We _____ (browse) the web at 10 last night.
- 2 I _____ (see) my friend on the plane last week.
- 3 You _____ (not like) your holiday last year.
- 4 _____ Ben _____ (walk) around the museum at 2 pm?
- 5 They _____ (not believe) his story.

EX 2 PAGE 53 – Complete the sentences with when or while.

- 1 John was walking in Oxford Street _____ he met his cousin.
- 2 Your phone didn't ring _____ we were talking.
- 3 What happened _____ she was waiting for the plane?
- 4 I wasn't watching TV _____ you arrived.
- 5 We were making the dinner _____ Dad was working.

EX 3 PAGE 53 – Choose the correct answers and write the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 Bella was leaving the museum when she _____
- 2 We _____ at the map when Tom arrived.
- 3 What were you doing while we _____ the house?
- 4 When they called, John _____.
- 5 We left the house while you _____ to music.

Extra 1 -Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. We*were sailing*.. (sail) on a ferry when we saw a shark.
2. Two helicopters (fly) above the house yesterday.
3. My aunt (wait) for a taxi at 8 o'clock this morning.
4. I was travelling on the underground when a man (take) my wallet.
5. Becky (not buy) any souvenirs last year.
6. Where you (go) when I phoned you?
7. Jim (not watch) the road while he was driving.



CONTRASTE PAST SIMPLE / PAST CONTINUOUS

El Past Simple indica que la acción ocurrió y terminó en el tiempo indicado en la frase, mientras que el Past Continuous habla de acciones prolongadas que estaban ocurriendo en el pasado.

We visited Mary last Sunday.
We were visiting Mary this summer.

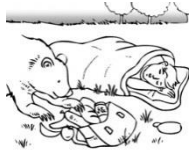
Con el Past Simple se suele utilizar WHEN.

Con el Past Continuous se suele utilizar las conjunciones WHILE o AS.

We were having lunch **when** she phoned.

While we were having lunch, she phoned.

Extra 2- Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.



1. While Russ *was sleeping* (sleep), a bear *took* (take) his food.



2. Kate (fly) her plane when a storm (start).



3. The boys (not see) the gorilla while they (walk) in the jungle.



4. Mr Brown (try) to catch fish when he (catch) an old boot.



5. When the limousine (arrive), Lucy (wait) in the garden.

EX 4- PAGE 53 Complete the sentences with the verbs in Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1 Were the children riding their bikes when the rain _____?
- 2 Edna wasn't listening to me while I _____(tell) her about my holiday.
- 3 Jenny _____(leave) while we were cooking dinner.
- 4 When the train _____(arrive), Dan wasn't waiting at the station.

EX. 5 PAGE 53 Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1 At five o'clock yesterday, I _____
- 2 Three days ago , _____
- 3 While we were having breakfast _____

EX- 6 PAGE 53 Write questions with the words provided. Use Past Simple or Continuous

- 1 _____?
- 2 _____?
- 3 _____?
- 4 _____?
- 5 _____?
- 6 _____?

Talking about the Past

UNIT 4 – GETTING THERE- PAGE 55

EX 6 PAGE 55 Read the questions about what was happening at a train station yesterday. Write the answers:

- 1 Why was Peter waiting at the ticket desk?
: _____
- 2 What were Tim and Sue doing when the train arrived?

- 3 Who was Mike talking to? _____
- 4 Where was Julian going? _____
- 5 What was Diana wearing?

EX 7- PAGE 55 Work with a partner. Choose one picture and write questions using the verbs given.

SPEAKING TASK- Ask the questions to your partner / Answer the questions from your partner.

MY QUESTIONS TO MY PARTNER FROM PICTURE _____:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

MY ANSWERS TO MY PARTNER'S QUESTIONS FROM PICTURE _____:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



Why was..... ?

What were they doing when....?

Who was Talking to?

Where wasgoing?

What waswearing?

Future: Will - Affirmative

- negative

UNIT 5 –THE FUTURE OF SPORT – page 62

Ex.1 page 62 Make predictions. Complete the sentences with will or won't.

- I _____ become a famous athlete one day.
- My friend and I _____ visit the Arctic in the future.
- Global warming _____ be a problem in 100 years.
- It _____ rain tonight.
- My friends _____ give me a surprise birthday party.

EX.2 PAGE 62 – Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets and the correct form of will. Do you agree with the sentences?

- Italy _____ (win) the next World Cup football competition
- Sierra Nevada _____ (not have) snow this year.
- The weather _____ (be) hot and sunny in Seville at the weekend.
- Justin Bieber _____ (get) an MTV award next year.
- Tau Ceramica _____ (not play) in the Final Four next year.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of will.

go • not find • be • not win • ~~change~~

- In 20 years, the weather *will change* all around the world.
- Jane is playing badly. She the match tomorrow.
- The birds any food in the snow.
- I don't think it sunny tomorrow.
- Maybe we to Paris next year.

FUTURE SIMPLE - AFFIRMATIVE

I _____
 You _____
 He _____
 She _____
 It _____
 We _____
 You _____
 They _____

FUTURE SIMPLE - NEGATIVE

I _____
 You _____
 He _____
 She _____
 It _____
 We _____
 You _____
 They _____

El futuro con WILL se usa para anunciar acciones o hechos futuros.

Messi will score a goal.

Para predecir lo que se cree que ocurrirá.

I think it will rain tomorrow.

Para expresar decisiones repentinas.

It's cold. I'll take a coat.

Future: Will Interrogative

UNIT 5 –THE FUTURE OF SPORT – page 62

EX 3 PAGE 62 Complete the sentences with the verbs provided.
Use the correct form of will.

1 Tom _____ the race tomorrow. He hurt his foot yesterday.

2 It's very cloudy. Maybe it _____ later.

3 Ben _____ late for tennis practice because he's taking a taxi.

4 Sara and Johnny are excellent tennis players. They

_____ famous one day.

5 I hope it _____ soon. Then we can go skiing.

EX.4 PAGE 62 Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Use will.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

EX. 5 Ask the questions to your partner. Write here his/her answers:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

FUTURE SIMPLE - INTERROGATIVE

_____ I _____ ?
 _____ You _____ ?
 _____ He _____ ?
 _____ She _____ ?
 _____ It _____ ?
 _____ We _____ ?
 _____ You _____ ?
 _____ They _____ ?

Futuro con WILL:

Afirmacion:

Sujeto + will + verbo infinitive

Will se contrae como 'll

Negación:

Sujeto + won't + infinitivo

Interrogativo:

Will + sujeto + verbo infinitivo?

Respuestas breves:

Pronombre personal + will / won't.

First Conditional

UNIT 5 – THE FUTURE OF SPORT – page 63

EX 6 PAGE 63 Choose the correct answers so the sentences are true for you

HOW IMPORTANT IS SPORT TO YOU?

- 1 If your school starts a new volleyball team, you _____join it.
- 2 You _____buy a sports video game if you have the money.
- 3 If the weather is nice, you and your friend _____go running tonight
- 4 You _____stay at home tonight if there is a basketball game on TV.
- 5 If you meet Fernando Torres, you _____ask him for his autograph

EX. 7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs:

- 1 If you don't ride fast, you _____(not win) the Tour de France.
- 2 If it _____(not be) windy, your boat won't go quickly.
- 3 If it doesn't snow, we _____(not go) skiing.
- 4 Your team _____(get) two points if you throw the ball into the basket.
- 5 If you _____(swim) fast, you will win.

EX.8 Complete the clauses with the verbs in brackets.

1 If I _____(hurt) my leg	a If I _____(like) them.
2 If it _____(rain) tomorrow	b. If you _____(be) famous.
3 Your picture _____(be) in the newspaper	c. I _____(not run) in the race.
4 My mother _____(buy) the trainers.	d. If they _____(sell) all the tickets.
5 The stadium _____(be) full.	e. We _____(stay) at home.

Match A to B: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____



FIRST CONDITIONAL

El primer condicional se usa para hablar de acciones que ocurrirán si se cumple la condición señalada.

Afirmativa:

La condición (oración subordinada) se expresa con **IF + PRESENTE SIMPLE** y el resultado (oración principal) suele ir con futuro con **WILL**.

Si la condición va primero, se pone una coma.

IF IT RAINS, I WILL STAY HOME

Condition Result

I WILL SWIM IF IT IS SUNNY:

Result Condition

Negativa:

Se puede negar el verbo en presente, el verbo en futuro , o ambos.

If he doesn't go, I will stay at home.

If he goes, I won't stay at home

If he doesn't go, I won't stay at home.

Making Predictions

UNIT 5 – THE FUTURE OF SPORT page 67

EX 5 PAGE 67 Complete the sentences with the phrases to make your own predictions about life in 50 years.

- 1 _____ people will live on the moon
- 2 _____ robots will play sport.
- 3 _____ football will be less popular than it is now.
- 4 _____ there will be peace in the world.
- 5 _____ athletes will compete in the Olympics.
- 6 _____ many animals will become extinct.

EX 6 PAGE 67 Ask and answer questions to find out your partner's predictions from ex. 5.

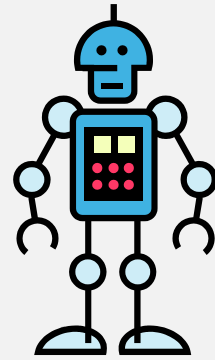
DO YOU THINK....? I'M NOT SURE. WHAT DO YOU THINK?

SPEAKING TASK. Look at the pictures page 67. With your partner, discuss your feelings about each of the future possibilities. Use the words to ask questions about each picture.

MARS-WHAT WILL THE FUTURE BRING?

- 1 cars / fly _____ ?
- 2 live / under the sea _____ ?
- 3 be hot / in Alaska _____ ?
- 4 robots / teach _____ ?
- 5 surf/ Alaska _____ ?
- 6 robots / study _____ ?
- 7 live / on Mars _____ ?

MAKING PREDICTIONS



I think _____

I don't think

I'm sure ... _____

I'm not sure _____

Probably there will
be.... _____

Maybe _____

Comparison of Adjectives

UNIT 6 – AS GOOD AS GOLD – page 74

Ex.1 page 74 Complete the sentences with the adjective in brackets. Use the comparative form.

- 1 Diamonds are _____ (hard) gold.
- 2 An apple is _____ (healthy) biscuits.
- 3 Brazil is _____ (big) Spain.
- 4 Silver is _____ (cheap) gold.
- 5 Rock music is _____ (loud) classical music.

EX.2 PAGE 74 – Write sentences with the words. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX. 3 PAGE 74 Look at the picture and write sentences about Danny and Ella with old – short- tall – long - modern – happy - sad

- 1 _____
- _____
- 2 _____
- _____
- 3 _____
- _____
- 4 _____
- _____
- 5 _____

EX 4 PAGE 74 Write new sentences with the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 The gold ring is more expensive than the silver ring.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

COMPARATIVE FORM

El comparativo de superioridad (más.... que) se usa para comparar dos cosas, animales o personas cuando una supera a la otra en algún aspecto. Para formarlo hay que fijarse en la ongitud del adjetivo:

ADJETIVOS CORTOS:

Se consideran cortos los adjetivos que:

Tienen una sílaba.

Tienen dos y terminan en -y

Con estos adjetivos el comparativo se forma añadiendo **-er** Detrás se coloca la partícula **THAN**.

Ortografía:

--Si tiene dos sílabas y termina en **consonante + y** se cambia la-y por -i Ex. Easy - easier

--Si termina en **CVC** se dobla la consonante- Ex. Thin – thinner

--Si termina en **-l**, duplica la letra. Ex. Cruel-crueller

--Si termina en **-e** solo añade -r : nice - nicer

ADJETIVOS LARGOS:

Si tienen 2 sílabas o más : la comparativa se forma con

MORE + ADJETIVO + THAN

Maths is more difficult than

EX 6 PAGE 75 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

EX.7 PAGE 75 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use the superlative form.

- 1 The blue whale is _____ (large) animal in the world.
- 2 The Nile is _____ (long) river in the world.
- 3 El Aziza is _____ (hot) place on Earth.
- 4 The Cheetah is _____ (fast) animal in the world.
- 5 The elephant is _____ (heavy) animal on land.

EX. 8 Write sentences . Use the superlative form.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX9 Write sentences about the three rings in the picture. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.

- 1 Ring A is the plainest ring. 2 Ring A _____
- 3 Ring B _____
- 3 Ring B _____
- 4 Ring C _____

EX 10 What's your opinion? Complete each of the sentences with a name or word.

- 1 _____ is the most difficult subject at school.
- 2 _____ is the best sport in the world.
- 3 _____ is the most famous person in the world.
- 4 _____ is the nicest season of the year.
- 5 _____ is the most beautiful place in the country.
6. _____ is the funniest programme on television.

SUPERLATIVES

Se usa para comparar más de dos cosas, animales o personas y decir que una destaca sobre las demás. Lleva THE delante del adjetivo y también depende de la longitud del adjetivo:

ADJETIVOS CORTOS

Si es corto, se le añade la terminación **-est** según las mismas reglas que para el comparativo con -er.

This is the **cheapest** sofá.

ADJETIVOS LARGOS:

Si es largo, se pone delante **the most**.

This is **the most** expensive sofá.

El superlativo puede ir seguido de las preposiciones:

In, of y on:

China is the biggest country **in** the world.

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES:

Good - Better - **The best**

Bad - Worse - **the worst**

Far - Farther - **the farthest**

Extra 1 Choose the correct adjective . Use the comparative form.



1. The cat is *fatter than*... (thin / fat) the woman's dog.
2. The man's dog is (big / small) the woman's dog.
3. The woman is (tall / short) the man.
4. The woman's clothes look (cheap / expensive) the man's clothes.
5. The woman's clothes are (elaborate / plain) the boy's clothes.
6. The man's hair is (light / dark) the boy's hair.

Extra 2 Complete the sentences about the picture in Exercise 3. Use the superlative form.

dark • thin • ~~small~~ • unfriendly • young • expensive

1. The mouse is *the smallest*..... animal.
2. The woman is person.
3. The boy is person.
4. The man's dog is animal.
5. The man's hair is of all.
6. The woman's clothes seem to be of all.

Comparative / Superlative forms

UNIT 6 – AS GOOD AS GOLD - page 77

EX1 page 77 – Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Water is _____(healthy) drink in the world.
- 2 The weather in Thailand is _____(rain) the weather in Saudi Arabia.
- 3 The Great Pyramid of Giza is _____(famous) pyramid.
- 4 In winter, the days are _____(short) the days in summer.
- 5 The discovery of penicillin is probably _____(important) medical discovery in history.

EX 2 PAGE 77– Compare the three hotels. Use the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives

Big :

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Good:

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Old:

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Cheap:

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Small:

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Expensive:

Comparative: _____

Superlative: _____

Extra- 1 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. The black bag costs €100, the red bag costs €50 and the grey bag costs €20. The grey bag is *the cheapest* (cheap) bag.
2. For Carl, maths is (difficult) science. He always gets better marks in science.
3. Wednesday is (busy) day of the week for me. I've got after-school activities that day.
4. Kelly has got many friends and Betty has only got one friend. Kelly is (popular) Betty.
5. The great white shark is very dangerous. The Beluga whale is very friendly. The great white shark is (dangerous) the Beluga whale.

Extra- 2 Complete with the comparative or superlative form of :noisy • tall • cool • light • hot • old

1. Yesterday it was 35°C and today it's 30°C. Today is yesterday.
2. Paula is 1.7 metres tall and her sister is 1.5 metres tall. Paula is her sister.
3. Gail is 14, Greg is 15 and Sandra is 16. Sandra is person in the family.
4. Monday was 20°C. Tuesday was 23°C and Wednesday was 27°C. Wednesday was day of the week.
5. The forest is very quiet. The beach is very busy. The beach is the forest.
6. The black bag is 5 kilos, the blue bag is 4 kilos and the red bag is 2 kilos. The red bag is bag.

Describing Places

UNIT 6 -AS GOOD AS GOLD - Page 79

EX 5 PAGE 79 Look at the speech bubbles and the pictures. Match each speech bubble to the picture it describes.

1 There are many exciting rides and there are probably some good shows. Picture _____

2 It looks very noisy and it's very crowded, but it's fun to go shopping. Picture _____

3 The water seems to be calm and it's fun to walk on the sand. Picture _____

4 There is thick snow. It looks soft and beautiful. Picture _____

5 It looks like it's shady and peaceful. Picture _____

6 The houses are old and interesting, but it isn't very lively. Picture _____

EX 6 PAGE 79 SPEAKING TASK: Describe the places in the pictures. Use the ideas in ex.5

Picture A : The theme park is very crowded, but there are many exciting rides there. I want to visit the theme park because it's fun to go on the rides.

Picture ____ : _____

Picture ____ : _____

Picture ____ : _____

Picture ____ : _____

Picture ____ : _____

DESCRIBING PLACES



It looks like it's.....

It looks very....

There is _____

There are many....

There are probably...

It's fun to...

It seems to be....

Present Perfect Simple (I): affirmative

UNIT 7 – STAYING ALIVE- page 85.

Ex.1 page 88 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- 1 I _____ (complete) all my homework.
- 2 My mum _____ (prepare) a sandwich for me.
- 3 I _____ (wash) my hair twice this week.
- 4 My parents _____ (listen) to the news today
- 5 My best friend _____ (visit) me once this week.
- 6 My friends and I _____ (study) history today.

EX.2 PAGE 88 – Complete the chart with the Past Simple and Past Participle forms of the irregular verbs below.

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
DO	DID	DONE
EAT		
DRINK		
BUY		
GO		
BEGIN		
WEAR		
BE		
TAKE		

Extra 1 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple.

not see • sail • ~~not rain~~ • feed • survive

1. The ground is dry because it *hasn't rained*.....
2. Hal already around the world in his boat.
3. Mother just the dogs. They aren't hungry now.
4. Many people shark attacks.
5. Tasmanian tigers are extinct. People them for more than 70 years

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Afirmativa:

Sujeto + has / have + un verbo en participio.

- I _____
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- they _____

También formas contractas:

- I' _____
- You' _____
- He' _____
- She' _____
- We' _____
- They' _____

USOS DE PRESENT PERFECT

- Acciones que empezaron en el pasado y aún continúan.

She has worked at the hospital since 1988.

- Acciones pasadas sin especificar cuando ocurrieron.

I have been to Madrid once.

- Acciones muy recientes – lleva JUST y se traduce por acabar de-

The bus has just arrived.

Present Perfect Simple

(II) Negative and Interrogative

UNIT 7 – STAYING ALIVE- PAGE 88-89

EX 4 PAGE 88 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple. And choose the correct pictures.

- The film _____ just _____ (begin) Picture: _____
- They _____ already _____ (climb) to the top of the mountain. Picture : _____
- Jane _____ (not buy) many things. Picture : _____
- The children _____ already _____ (go) to sleep. Picture: _____

EX 5 PAGE 89 Write introductions to news stories with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple. .

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

EX.6 PAGE 89 Complete the sentences with the verbs below to learn some interesting facts. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- 1 Astronauts _____ photos of water on Mars.**
- A woman _____ a boat alone across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Swimmers _____ across the English Channel.
- A woman _____ across the Sahara Desert.
- Horses _____ to space.

NEGATIVE

Sujeto + has / have + la partícula NOT o la contracción N'T + un verbo en participio.

- I _____
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- they _____

INTERROGATIVE:

- _____ I _____ ?
- _____ You _____ ?
- _____ He _____ ?
- _____ She _____ ?
- _____ It _____ ?
- _____ We _____ ?
- _____ You _____ ?
- _____ They _____ ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Yes, I have.
- No, you haven't.
- Yes, he has.
- No, she hasn't.

EX. 8 page 89 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 _____ you ever _____ (eat) pizza for breakfast?
- 2 _____ you ever _____ (run) 20 kilometres?
- 3 _____ you ever _____ (travel) to another city alone?
- 4 _____ your father ever _____ (parachute) from a plane?
- 5 _____ you ever _____ (sail) a boat?
- 6 _____ your best friend ever _____ (ride) an elephant? .

EX9 –page 89 Ask the questions to your partner. Write his/ her answers.

- 1 _____ 2 _____
- 3 _____ 4 _____
- 5 _____ 6 _____

EX. 10 Complete the sentences with the time expressions:

EVER, JUST, ALREADY, NEVER AND YET:

- 1 I have _____ read that magazine. I read it last week.
- 2 Has Adam cleaned his room _____?
- 3 Have you _____ been skiing in your life?
- 4 Dad has _____ left the house. He's probably getting into his car.
- 5 Lisa has _____ been to a pop concert, but she wants to go to one.

Extra - Choose the correct expression:

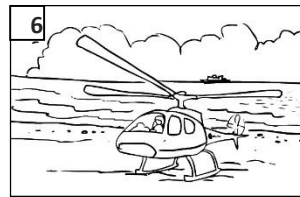
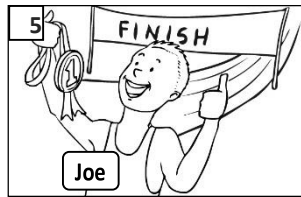
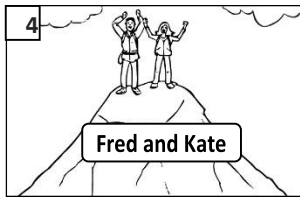
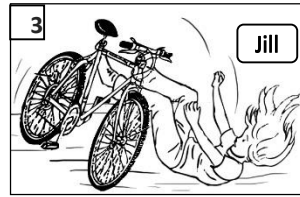
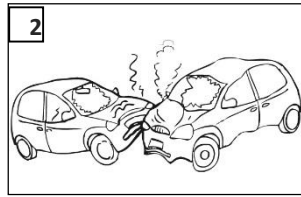
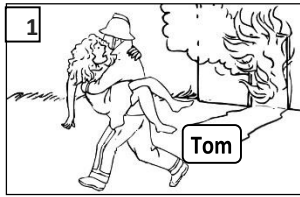
- 1 Liz has **just / ever / yet** cleaned the car, so her clothes are wet.
- 2 It's 6o'clock in the morning and Susan has **yet / never / already** had a shower.
- 3 Has Mark **yet / ever / never** taken the dog to the vet? Yes, he has.
- 4 Laura and Sam want to prepare a salad together, but they haven't started **just / yet / already**.
- 5 Ann doesn't know how to cook spaguetti. She has **ever / just / never** done it!

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

TIME EXPRESSIONS

- EVER – alguna vez
- NEVER – nunca
- ALWAYS – siempre
- ALREADY – (afirmativa) - ya
- JUST – acabar de
- YET –(negativa) todavía – aún – (interrogative) Ya
- RECENTLY: recientemente
- LATELY – últimamente
- SO FAR – hasta el momento

1 What has happened in the pictures? Write sentences with the words below and the Present Perfect Simple.



~~Tom~~
 The cars
 Jill
 Fred and Kate
 Joe
 A helicopter

win the race
~~save a woman's life~~
 life
 land on the beach
 crash
 climb a mountain
 fall off her bike

1. *Tom has saved a woman's life.*.....
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

2 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. you / swim / in the ocean / this year *Have you swum in the ocean this year?*
2. Your friend / ever / sail / on a ship _____?
3. your mother / just / fly / on an aeroplane
_____?
4. the students in your class / have / their exams / yet
_____?
5. you / already / have / lunch _____?

3 Answer the questions in Exercise 5.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Talking about Experiences

UNIT 7 – STAYING ALIVE – PAGE 93

EX 5 PAGE 93 *HAVE YOU EVER SWUM WITH SHARKS? (Has nadado alguna vez con tiburones?) Match the phrases in A and B:*

- 1 That's not my _____
- 2 I can't believe _____
- 3 I'd love _____
- 4 How _____
- 5 It sounds _____
- 6 But why would _____
- 7 I think _____
- 8 What _____

EX 6 PAGE 93 Which responses in ex 5 are positive?.Nº _____

Which responses are negative? Numbers : _____

EX.7 SPEAKING TASK.

Make a list of 5 experiences:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Then ask questions to your partner

1 A Have you ever swum with dolphins?

B No, I haven't, but it sounds really amazing.



That's not my idea of fun

I can't believe people have done that.

I'd love to do that!

How crazy can people be?

It sounds really

But why would people do that?

I think it's too.....

What an amazing idea!

There is / There are

Quantifiers / Possessives

UNIT 8 – WHAT A NOISE – PAGE 100-101

EX1 PAGE 100 Choose the correct answers and write sentences:

- 1 _____ any Cds in the box.
- 2 _____ some food on the plate.
3. _____ some noise in the street.
- 4 _____ any people in the restaurant?
- 5 _____ any water in the glass.
- 6 _____ some shops near my school.

EX 2 PAGE 100 Complete with There is-isn't / There are-aren't

- 1 _____ some shops near my house.
- 2 _____ any noise in my classroom now.
- 3 _____ some graffiti on my classroom wall.
- 4 _____ any sound systems in my school.
- 5 _____ some MP4 Players in my classroom.
- 6 _____ an insect on my desk.31

EX.6 PAGE 101 – Complete the sentences according to the picture:

- 1 _____ guitars in the shop.
- 2 _____ violins in the shop.
- 3 _____ air conditioner in the shop.
- 4 _____ chocolate in the shop.
- 5 _____ keyboard in the shop.
- 6 _____ posters in the shop.

THERE IS / THERE ARE

There is va seguido de nombres contables en singular o no contables.

There are va seguido de nombres contables en plural.

Ambos se traducen como "Hay..."

NEGATIVA:

There is not = There **isn't**

There are not = There **aren't**

INTERROGATIVA:

Is there...? Are there...?

RESPUESTAS BREVES.

Yes, there is. / Yes, there are.

No, there isn't / No, there aren't.

A/AN : un, una. (an se usa cuando la palabra siguiente empieza por vocal)

Se usa con contables en singular y con nombres no conocidos por el hablante.

a book , **an** orange.

SOME: Con contables plural significa unos, unas.

There are **some** books

Con incontables significa "algo de" o no se traduce.

There is **some** sugar

Se usa en frases afirmativas.

Cuando nos preguntan para ofrecernos algo se usa some.

Would you like **some** tea?

ANY: Igual que Some pero en frases negativas (ningún, nada de...) y preguntas.

EX.8. PAGE 101 – Choose the correct answers:

1. I don't want **much / many / an** TV, but I love music.
- 2 I have got **much / a lot of / any** songs on my MP4 player.
- 3 I get **many / any / some** pocket money every week.
- 4 I've also got **much / a lot of / a** good CDs and **a / an / some** excellent sound system.
- 5 I love going to concerts too, but there aren't **many / much / some** concerts in my town.

Extra 1- Choose the correct answers:

- 1 _____TVs are there in your house?
a How much b How many c many
- 2 _____chocolate do you eat?
a any b Much c How much
- 3 Are there _____ pens in your pencil case?
a. how much b many c. an
- 4 Are there _____shops near your school?
a. a lot of b how many c much
5. _____homework do you do every week?
a. How many b. Much c. How much

EX. 1 PAGE 103 – Choose the correct answers:

- 1 That's **my / mine**. Don't touch it!
2. It isn't Mike's radio. It's **you / yours**.
- 3 **They / Theirs** have got a great collection of records.
- 4 His sound system is new. **We / Ours** is old.
- 5 She got it for **her / hers** birthday.

EX.2 PAGE 103. Complete with the correct possessive pronouns

- 1 Is this Sam's phone or your phone? It isn't his. It's _____
- 2 That is my MP4 player. That MP4 player is _____
- 3 That is your guitar. It's _____
- 4 Are these Sarah's posters? Yes, they are _____
- 5 They mustn't take our CDs. They are _____
- 6 I loved Peter and Harry's songs. They weren't _____. John wrote them.

EX.3 PAGE 103. Complete the speech bubbles with the correct possessive pronouns:

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

MUCH: mucho (con incontables singular)

MANY: muchos (con contables plural)

A LOT OF : mucho /muchos
Puede ir con ambos, contables plural e incontables singular.

A lot of books (muchos libros)

A lot of sugar (mucho azúcar)

HOW MUCH: Cuánto?

HOW MANY: Cuántos?

POSSESSIVES:

SUB. PRON	POSSE. ADJECT	POSSESS. PRONOU
I	MY	MINE
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HERS
IT	ITS	-
WE	OUR	OURS
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

MINE= mío/a , míos/as

YOURS= tuyo/a , tuyos/as

HIS= suyo/a, suyos/as – DE ÉL

HERS= suyo/a /,suyos/as- DE ELLA

OURS= nuestro/a, nuestros/as

YOURS=vuestr/a, vuestros/as

THEIRS= suyo/a , suyos/as DE ELLOS

There is / There are

Quantifiers / Possessives

UNIT 8 – WHAT A NOISE – PAGE 100-101

EX1 PAGE 100 Choose the correct answers and write sentences:

- 1 _____ any Cds in the box.
- 2 _____ some food on the plate.
3. _____ some noise in the street.
- 4 _____ any people in the restaurant?
- 5 _____ any water in the glass.
- 6 _____ some shops near my school.

EX 2 PAGE 100 Complete with **There is-isn't / There are-aren't**

- 1 _____ some shops near my house.
- 2 _____ any noise in my classroom now.
- 3 _____ some graffiti on my classroom wall.
- 4 _____ any sound systems in my school.
- 5 _____ some MP4 Players in my classroom.
- 6 _____ an insect on my desk.31

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THERE IS / THERE ARE

There is va seguido de nombres contables en singular o no contables.

There are va seguido de nombres contables en plural.

Ambos se traducen como **"Hay..."**

NEGATIVA:

There is not = There **isn't**

There are not = There **aren't**

INTERROGATIVA:

Is there...? Are there...?

RESPUESTAS BREVES.

Yes, there is. / Yes, there are.

No, there isn't / No, there aren't.

A/AN : un, una. (an se usa cuando la palabra siguiente empieza por vocal)

Se usa con contables en singular y con nombres no conocidos por el hablante.

a book , **an** orange.

SOME: Con contables plural significa unos, unas.

There are **some** books

Con incontables significa "algo de" o no se traduce.

There is **some** sugar

Se usa en frases afirmativas.

Cuando nos preguntan para ofrecernos algo se usa some.

Would you like **some** tea?

ANY: Igual que Some pero en frases negativas (ningún, nada de...) y preguntas.

EX.8. PAGE 101 – Choose the correct answers:

1. I don't want **much / many / an** TV, but I love music.
- 2 I have got **much / a lot of / any** songs on my MP4 player.
- 3 I get **many / any / some** pocket money every week.
- 4 I've also got **much / a lot of / a** good CDs and **a / an / some** excellent sound system.
- 5 I love going to concerts too, but there aren't **many / much / some** concerts in my town.

Extra 1- Choose the correct answers:

- 1 _____TVs are there in your house?
a How much b How many c many
- 2 _____chocolate do you eat?
a any b Much c How much
- 3 Are there _____ pens in your pencil case?
a. how much b many c. an
- 4 Are there _____shops near your school?
a. a lot of b how many c much
5. _____homework do you do every week?
a. How many b. Much c. How much

EX. 1 PAGE 103 – Choose the correct answers:

- 1 That's **my / mine**. Don't touch it!
2. It isn't Mike's radio. It's **you / yours**.
- 3 **They / Theirs** have got a great collection of records.
- 4 His sound system is new. **We / Ours** is old.
- 5 She got it for **her / hers** birthday.

EX.2 PAGE 103. Complete with the correct possessive pronouns

- 1 Is this Sam's phone or your phone? It isn't his. It's _____
- 2 That is my MP4 player. That MP4 player is _____
- 3 That is your guitar. It's _____
- 4 Are these Sarah's posters? Yes, they are _____
- 5 They mustn't take our CDs. They are _____
- 6 I loved Peter and Harry's songs. They weren't _____. John wrote them.

EX.3 PAGE 103. Complete the speech bubbles with the correct possessive pronouns:

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

MUCH: mucho (con incontables singular)

MANY: muchos (con contables plural)

A LOT OF : mucho /muchos
Puede ir con ambos, contables plural e incontables singular.

A lot of books (muchos libros)

A lot of sugar (mucho azúcar)

HOW MUCH: Cuánto?

HOW MANY: Cuántos?

POSSESSIVES:

SUB. PRON	POSSE. ADJECT	POSSESS. PRONOU
I	MY	MINE
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HERS
IT	ITS	-
WE	OUR	OURS
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

MINE= mío/a , míos/as

YOURS= tuyo/a , tuyos/as

HIS= suyo/a, suyos/as – DE ÉL

HERS= suyo/a /,suyos/as- DE ELLA

OURS= nuestro/a, nuestros/as

YOURS=vuestro/a, vuestros/as

THEIRS= suyo/a , suyos/as DE ELLOS

Expressing likes and dislikes

UNIT 8 – STAYING ALIVE – PAGE 105

EX 3 PAGE 104 Match A to B to complete the sentences about different types of music.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

EX 6 PAGE 105 Mike and Emily are choosing music for a party. Copy and complete their dialogue with the correct words or phrases below.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

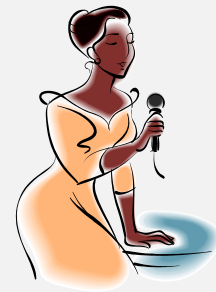
6 _____

EX. 7 PAGE 105 Change the words in bold to make a new dialogue. Practise the dialogue your partner.

EX. 8 PAGE 105 Speaking Task: Make a list of ten of your favourite songs | partner's list. Discuss and agree on a list of the five best songs for a party

A Which songs do you suggest?

B I really like...



I just love...

I think... is a popular song now..

I don't mind music

I don't really like it.

Everyone really likes it.

I can't stand

MODALS

UNIT 9 – BELIEVE IT OR NOT – PAGE 112-113

EX1 PAGE 112 What can a magician do? Write sentences: :

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
3. _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX 2 PAGE 112 Use could or couldn't.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
3. _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX 3 PAGE 112- Use the correct form of Can or could.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
3. _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

EX.4 PAGE 112 – Use the correct form of Must.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
3. _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

EX. 5 PAGE 112 – Choose the correct answers:

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

EX. 6 PAGE 113- Complete with should or shouldn't.

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

MODALS

CAN

NEGATIVA:

I can't go – She can't go

INTERROGATIVA:

Can you go..? - Can she go?

RESPUESTAS BREVES.

Yes, I can. / No, she can't.

COULD

NEGATIVA:

I couldn't go – She couldn't go

INTERROGATIVA:

Could you go?

RESPUESTAS BREVES.

Yes, I could ./No, she couldn't.

MUST

NEGATIVA:

I musn't go – She musn't go

RESPUESTAS BREVES.

Yes,I must. No I mustn't.

SHOULD

NEGATIVA:

I shouldn't go

INTERROGATIVA:

Should I go...? – Should she go?

RESPUESTAS BREVES.

Yes,I should. No I shouldn't.

Extra 1- Complete the sentences to make them true for you. Use *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

1. I drive a car now.
2. The students in my class listen to music during lessons.
3. I read when I was seven years old.
4. Today, people travel around my town in a tram.
5. My grandparents send e-mails when they were teenagers.

Extra -2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can*, *could*, *should* or *must*. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. How many eggs *should* I make? Are you very hungry?
2. You eat before you wash your hands.
3. Bob drive a car?
4. Kate wear black. She looks better in bright colours.
5. your mother play the piano when she was young?
6. You stop when the light is red.
7. We finish our homework tonight because our teacher is going to check it tomorrow.
8. Bill speak French. He only speaks English.

Extra 3- Choose the correct answers.

My grandmother died when I was 10, but I ¹ **must** (**can**) **should** remember her well. I sometimes helped her with the shopping because she ² **can't** / **mustn't** / **couldn't** carry heavy bags. She was very superstitious. "You ³ **can't** / **couldn't** / **mustn't** step on any cracks," she said to me when we walked in the street. One day, I stood on a big crack and my grandmother was very worried. "Quickly! You ⁴ **must** / **can** / **could** throw salt over your shoulder," she said. Now, I always think of my grandmother when I walk in the street. I don't believe in superstitions, but I still ⁵ **couldn't** / **can't** / **could** stand on any cracks!

EX. 8 PAGE 113- Write the questions. Use *should*.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

REVIEW OF TENSES

UNIT 9 – BELIEVE IT OR NOT – PAGE 115

EX. 1 PAGE 115- Use the correct tenses.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
3. _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Ex. 2 page 115 – Use the correct tenses.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
3. _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Extra 1 Write sentences with the words below.

1. the girls / travel / to London / yesterday / .
The girls travelled to London yesterday......
2. what / you / do / at 10 o'clock last night / ?
.....
3. Kim / play / basketball / after school tomorrow / .
.....
4. the van / move / when / the motorbike / hit it / ?
.....
5. if / it / rain / tomorrow / we / not go / to the beach / .
.....
6. Paul / not wash / the dishes / at the moment / .
.....
7. my friend / usually / go / to the cinema / at the weekend / .
.....

REVIEW OF TENSES:

PRESENT SIMPLE

Witches often fly

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The witch is flying at the moment.

PAST SIMPLE

The witch flew yesterday

PAST CONTINUOUS

The witch was flying at 10 pm last night.

FUTURE WITH WILL

The witch will fly fast.

BE GOING TO

The witch is going to fly

FIRST CONDITIONAL

If The witch flies fast, she won't be late.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

The witch hasn't flown for a year.

Telling a story

UNIT 9 – BELIEVE IT OR NOT – PAGE 117

EX 6 PAGE 117 Match the questions in A to the answers in B. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

EX 7 PAGE 117 Speaking Task.

Student A: A STORY

WHERE: *On Grey Street*

WHO WITH: *alone on my bike*

WHEN: *three hours ago.*

WHAT HAPPENED: *_crashed into a tree.*

HOW FELT: *very embarrassed.*

Student A: A STORY

WHERE: *at the beach*

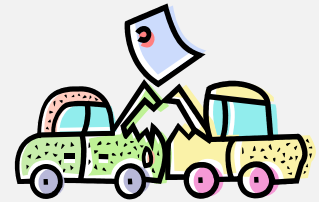
WHO WITH: *Andrea*

WHEN: *an hour ago.*

WHAT HAPPENED: *_big dog took our food.*

HOW FELT: *angry.*

Speaking Task: Role-play with your partner. Then reverse roles. Use the you.



What's wrong?

Where were you?

Were you alone?

When did you go there?

What happened?

How did you feel?

REVIEW OF TENSES:

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE

PAST CONTINUOUS

FUTURE WITH WILL

BE GOING TO

FIRST CONDITIONAL

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

REVIEW OF TENSES:

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE

PAST CONTINUOUS

FUTURE WITH WILL

BE GOING TO

FIRST CONDITIONAL

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

REVIEW OF TENSES:

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE

PAST CONTINUOUS

FUTURE WITH WILL

BE GOING TO

FIRST CONDITIONAL

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

REVIEW OF TENSES:

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE

PAST CONTINUOUS

FUTURE WITH WILL

BE GOING TO

FIRST CONDITIONAL

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

REVIEW OF TENSES:

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE

PAST CONTINUOUS

FUTURE WITH WILL

BE GOING TO

FIRST CONDITIONAL

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

REVIEW OF TENSES:

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE

PAST CONTINUOUS

FUTURE WITH WILL

BE GOING TO

FIRST CONDITIONAL

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

First Term: SPEAKING EXAM



1 Classroom Language: (Registro del profesor) (1 point)

2 Ask your partner questions about an activity he / she enjoys doing and complete chart below. (3p.)

	Your partner's answers
Type of activity:	
How often:	
When:	
Where:	
Who with:	

3 Ask your partner questions about his / her picture and find five differences between his / her picture and yours. (3 points)

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>In my partner's picture</th> <th>In my picture</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Dave is at ...</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. He's with ...</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. They are ...</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Dave looks ...</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. His friend looks</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		In my partner's picture	In my picture	1. Dave is at ...			2. He's with ...			3. They are ...			4. Dave looks ...			5. His friend looks			
			In my partner's picture	In my picture																
		1. Dave is at ...																		
		2. He's with ...																		
		3. They are ...																		
		4. Dave looks ...																		
5. His friend looks																				

4 Imagine you are the person in the fact file below. Answer your partner's questions Then reverse roles and ask your partner questions. (3 points)

Fact File		Fact File	
Name:	Hillary Rodham Clinton	Name:	Jennifer Lopez
Born:	26th October 1947 in Chicago, USA	Born:	24th July 1969 in the Bronx, New York, USA
Moved to:	Arkansas, USA; to Washington, DC	Moved to:	Los Angeles, California, USA
Got married to:	William (Bill) Clinton	Got married to:	Marc Antony (third husband)
Had children:	Chelsea (daughter)	Had children:	twins – Emme and Max (daughter and son)

Second Term: SPEAKING EXAM



1 **Classroom Language:** (*Registro del profesor*) (1 point)

2 **Ask and answer questions to your partner** about what these people were doing at 10 am yesterday morning. (3 points)

Who	What he / she was doing	Where he / she was
the photographer	buying a camera	at the department store
Fiona	browsing the web	in her bedroom
the taxi driver	waiting for Mr George	on Elm Street

Who	What he / she was doing	Where he / she was
Ricky	studying	at Jeff's house
the artist	painting a picture	in his studio
the plumber	repairing the sink	in Mr Jones' kitchen

3 **Complete the sentences below with your own predictions. Then ask your partner questions to complete the chart. Does he / she agree with you?** (3 points)

	Agree	Disagree
1. I think people will in 2050.		
2. I'm not sure teenagers will in 50 years from now.		
3. I'm sure teachers will in the future.		
4. In 3001, there will probably be		
5. Maybe cars will		

Start with: A- Do you think people will.....in 2050?

B- I'm not sure.

4 . **Think of your favourite place and describe it to your partner. Explain what type of place it is, where it is, what it looks like, what you can do there and why you like it.** (3 points)

Listen to your partner's description of his / her favourite place and complete the chart.

My partner's favourite place	
Type of place:	
Where is it:	
Description:	
Things to do:	
My partner likes it because:	

Third Term: SPEAKING EXAM

1 **Classroom Language:** *(Registro del profesor) (1 point)*

2 **Ask your partner questions about his / her experiences and complete the chart below. (3 points)**

Experience	Had experience?		Opinion
	Yes	No	
1. fly in a helicopter			
2. trek through the desert			
3. milk a cow			
4. swim in the ocean			
5. ride a horse			

3 **Complete the column in the chart about your musical preferences. Then ask your partner questions to find out his / her opinion of your preferences and complete the chart. (3 points)**

	My musical preferences	My partner's opinion
Favourite type of music:		
Favourite musician or band:		
Favourite song:		
Favourite music CD:		
Favourite musical instrument:		

4 **Ask your partner questions about his / her most frightening experience and complete the chart below. (3 points)**

	Your partner's answers
Where:	
Who with:	
When:	
What happened:	
How he / she felt:	